

Gramm returned to the shore about 1 o'clock and said that the team had been blanketed and fed and had been watered after cooling off. The horses were found in a terrible state, evidently the result of fast driving. One of the

Usually a racking cough and a general feeling of weakness. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to cure the "grippe cough," and make you strong and well. Rider & Snyder.

Tuscarawas township, motion for citation to produce will was filed.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Preparations are already being made for the annual masquerade ball which will take place at the institution on the 22nd of February. This is a great occasion for the patients and is eagerly looked forward to.

survived by one son, Michael Perl. All the other members of a family of four having died of consumption. Funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's church at 10 o'clock Monday morning.



## THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.  
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901.

The greatest danger from grip appears to be that as it does not entirely incapacitate the sufferer, there is a tendency not to give it proper attention. A lesson might be drawn from the experience of the Massachusetts colony during the epidemic of influenza in 1685, when, according to Governor Winthrop, those who were bled and took hot drinks died and those who remained quiet and rested recovered.

The Canton News-Democrat waxes bitterly sarcastic over the pomp and ceremony attendant upon the death of one monarch and the installation of another. After referring flippantly to England's great loss, it says:

"If you notice, the people are having little to say about it, and potatoes of other nations are more interested personally than the taxpayers at home."

The News Democrat will probably find by consulting its circulation department that "the taxpayers at home" were interested to the extent of buying a large number of extra papers during the early part of the present week. The greatest sovereignty in the world, the sovereign American people, can take an interest in the affairs and show proper sympathy for the griefs of other sovereigns without the slightest loss of dignity and without endangering its most cherished institutions.

No one now lives who took part or was present at the functions which were last performed sixty-three years ago when Victoria came to the throne of England, therefore the actors in the ceremony of installing King Edward VII on Thursday were guided only by tradition. This in itself was inadequate, for the progress of human knowledge and the growth of the empire compelled certain modifications of the ancient ceremonies. It was appropriate enough before the days of telegraphs and railroads that mounted couriers should ride from town to town and heralds with trumpets should announce the accession of Queen Victoria, but yesterday only a part of the quaint ceremony was preserved. Heralds proclaimed Edward VII as king in all parts of the empire, but electric wires enabled it to be done at practically the same moment throughout the realm as well as in all parts of the civilized world.

The Ohio Democrat and Times, of New Philadelphia, issues the following challenge:

"Where is that 'prosperity'?" For an answer you will have to go out of Tuscarawas county. No Republican will be so rash as to claim that its presence is here."

Over at Newcomerstown, which isn't "outside of Tuscarawas county," the council is allowing a cigar manufacturing concern to occupy the town hall for a period of thirty days in order that it may be ascertained whether enough workmen can be obtained to make the business successful, and the Newcomerstown Index says that the community has in hand, with certainty of procurement, "another" industry that will in ninety days employ two hundred people. In the meantime the Ohio Democrat and Times is running an eight-page paper and supplement in order to accommodate its advertisers. All this, of course, may not be "that" prosperity to which the Democratic journal of Tuscarawas county refers, but the brand is considered to be generally satisfactory.

Senator Hanna has contributed to the Manufacturers' Record a comprehensive article dealing with the industrial possibilities of the South and the South's interest in the development of American shipping. The plan of subsidizing ships is compared by Mr. Hanna to the offer which a city makes through its municipal government to exempt from taxation for a period of years all industries employing many people and enhancing the value of surrounding property by stimulating business in every line of trade. "Counties occasionally bond themselves," says Mr. Hanna, "to induce railroads to pass through them, turning the proceeds of the bond sale over to the railroads as a bounty, or as a subsidy, or as a bonus—whatever you will. The presentation of large tracts of land to corporations looking for sites for mills and factories may be regarded as enterprising and commendable if it adds to your population, to your employment, to your prosperity and to your welfare; and who will quarrel as to the proper term with which to characterize the aid that was inductment sufficient to bring such a condition about?" The article continues:

"A similar condition exists up on the sea. The business is there, and it can be made profitable to our own people, and by our own people, acting as a whole instead of as a section. The things that citizens in localities are willing to do to secure the establishment of new and profitable industries in their midst they must be willing to do as a part of the entire nation to secure the establishment of a shipping of our own upon the high seas. And whether it be called government aid, or subsidy, or bounty, matters not so long as the inductment is sufficient to attract capital into it."

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## THE NEWS BY WIRE

## Report of Indian Revolt Exaggerated.

## THE MINERS' CONVENTION

The Dawes Commission is in No Danger—New Railroad to be Built from Lake Erie to the Ohio River via Alliance—Boers Capture a Military Train Near Kimberly.

(By Associated Press to The Independent)

OMAHA, Jan. 28.—General Lee last night received a telegraphic report from Lieutenant Dixon, commanding the troop of cavalry sent to the scene of the Creek Indian troubles. He states that he has not yet made a full investigation, but has learned enough to warrant his saying that the reports of an uprising have been greatly exaggerated. General Lee says no orders have been issued for the movement of any other troops and none would be unless it should later become apparent that they were needed. He said that six troops of cavalry and several companies of infantry were available for this service should the demand for them arise.

Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma territory, has ordered a militia company each at Chandler and Shawnee, Okla., to be in readiness to start at any moment for the Indian territory. Adjutant General Orner got the necessary supplies for the troops ready for shipment this afternoon. Three thousand rounds of ammunition were provided for each company. Governor Barnes received many messages today from citizens of Stroud and Chandler, situated near the Creek Nation, asking that militia be sent at once to protect life and property by patrolling the line. There is apparently little fear of the Indians, but there is danger that outlaws, who infest the Creek country, will raid the banks and stores of Oklahoma under the guise of Indians. Governor Barnes will not send the troops unless the situation becomes more threatening than a present.

## THE MINERS REFUSED.

## No Agreement With the Hoisting Engineers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—At the meeting yesterday of the United Mine Workers, the delegates declined to enter into an agreement with the National Brotherhood of Hoisting Engineers and the action may precipitate a fight. A contract presented by the engineers was turned down after President Mitchell and other officials strong in the order had declared against it. The action of the convention in all probability sounds the death knell of the National Brotherhood of Hoisting Engineers, as it is not believed the union is strong enough to withstand the strong opposition developed at the convention. The convention will petition Governor Smith, of Maryland, to pardon William Warner, of Pittsburgh and the other miners now in the state prison for participation in a recent strike in that state.

## CAPTURE A TRAIN.

## Boers are Very Active Near Kimberly.

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—A train with several battalions and a large quantity of supplies and military stores was captured a few miles north of here by the Boers yesterday. A culvert was blown up, and when the train stopped the cars were riddled with bullets by the Boers, who were behind breastworks and in comparative safety. An armored train has been sent from here to the scene of the fight. A small post, guarded by Dublin Fusiliers, has been captured by the Boers.

## A NEW COMPANY.

## Another Railroad From Lake Erie to Ohio River.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Coal Company was incorporated today, with a capital stock of two million dollars. Also, the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Railway Company, with similar capital. The company proposes to build a road from Fairport, in Lake county, to Bridgeport, on the Ohio river.

When threatened by pneumonia or any other lung trouble, prompt relief is necessary, as it is dangerous to delay. We would suggest that One Minute Cough Cure be taken as soon as indications of having taken cold are noticed. It cures quickly and its early use prevents consumption. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

## QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

## Sketch of the Life of England's Deceased Monarch.

## SIMPLICITY OF HER EARLY YEARS.

Her Marriage to Prince Albert—Her Reign One of the Longest Recorded—It Was Essentially One of Peace—Its Events Briefly Summarized.

It was on May 24, 1819, that a girl child, who was to rule millions of people in widely separated portions of the habitable globe, was born in dingy old Kensington palace. She was the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, granddaughter of George III, then king of England, and niece of the then Prince of Wales, afterward King William III. In due time she was christened Victoria, and from the beginning her educa-



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF VICTORIA.

tion and training were of the most careful, for, while it would have been a wild fancy indeed that had predicted such a career as she was actually destined to fill, there being at that time several lives between her and the throne, her father and mother, her grandmother, the dowager Duchess of Coburg, also grandmother of the Prince Albert who was to be prince consort of England's queen, and indeed George IV of England himself, regarded her as very likely to be the sovereign of England before her death. Prince Albert, when he courted Victoria years afterward, said to her that he had been told from childhood that one day he was to marry the queen of England, and she was to be the queen.

The Duke of Kent, who was the fourth of seven dissolute sons born to King George III, died when Victoria was yet an infant, leaving behind him an enormous indebtedness. This was due not only to his extravagant way of living, but also to the fact that his royal father adopted the utmost parsimony in dealing with him. At one time the duke was sent abroad with an allowance of but £2 a week, and on another occasion all his traveling expenses were put into the hands of the captain on whose ship he sailed. It was this state of affairs that caused the widowed duchess to live with great simplicity—a mode of life indeed that doubtless had a great deal to do with the sterling character of Victoria when she ascended the throne.

To wise hands was entrusted the care of the royal infant. Healthful outdoor exercise, plain and wholesome food and the utmost regularity and punctuality were the order of the day. The idea that not only her own time, but that of others as well, was valuable was fostered in Victoria's mind. The greatest care was taken to guard against vanity and love of display or power, and it was not until she was 12 years of age that she was informed of her possible future. It is told of her by the Baroness Leichen that on receiving this information, "the princess, having lifted the forefinger of her right hand while she spoke, gave me the little hand, saying: 'I will be good. I understand now why you have argued me so much to learn even Latin. I understand all better now. I will be good!'"

## Her Accession to the Throne.

Victoria came of age on May 24, 1837, and on June 20, less than a month later, she was declared queen of England. William III, having just died, it was in the middle of the night that the young girl was notified that she had become queen of Great Britain and sovereign of an empire so vast that on it she sun never sets. The messengers who conveyed to her the news of her accession to the throne were the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chamberlain and Sir Henry Hallford. They experienced a good deal of difficulty in obtaining admission, as the entire palace at Kensington, where the young princess resided, was wrapped in deep slumber. Having at length made their way to the apartment adjoining her bedroom, they caused her to be summoned. A few seconds later she appeared, attired in a loose white dressing gown and shawl, her long hair falling over her shoulders and her bare feet in slippers.



QUEEN VICTORIA WHEN A GIRL.

On being informed of her new dignity she burst into tears, and then, addressing herself to the archbishop, exclaimed, "I beg your grace to pray for me." The whole party, consisting of the little queen, the prelate, the lord chamberlain and the late king's physician, Sir Henry Hallford, then knelt, and there, in the middle of the night, offered up prayer to heaven that she might be strengthened from above and guided to the blessing of her people.

That was how Queen Victoria commenced her long and prosperous reign, and now it may well be said without fear of contradiction that her prayer offered up on the night of her accession has been fulfilled and that her reign has proved a blessing to her people.

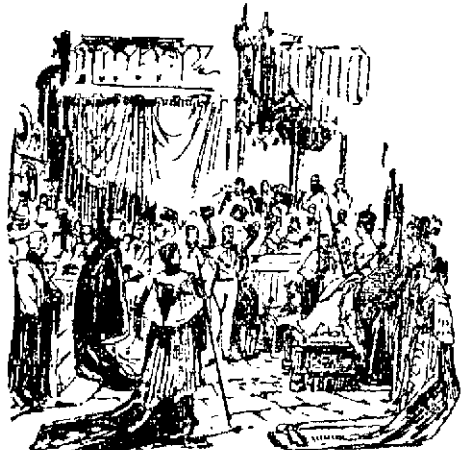
Victoria was from the first idolized by the English people. Her youth appealed to their sympathies, and her good sense to their respect. She became a sort of national pet, yet withal she was admired for her wisdom, her rectitude and her firmness.

Greville speaks with somewhat of regret of the last mentioned characteristic, evidently holding that the ordinary impulsiveness and perhaps even the mistakes of youth would have been more charming. The glories and splendors that attended her coronation are they not all set down in the chronicles of the day? The ceremonies occurred on June 28, 1838. Never had England's metropolis been so crowded. Places along the line of the royal procession brought a high premium. By dark on the preceding day the people began to gather. At daybreak of the 28th the popular enthusiasm had reached a high pitch. The procession outdid anything of the kind that had before been witnessed in London. Besides the troops, which were ordered out in full force, there were twelve royal carriages, each containing two ladies and two gentlemen, and each drawn by six princely horses. Then came the queen's state coach, drawn by eight cream-colored horses and attended by a yeoman at each wheel and a footman at each door. The coronation itself was held in the vast building always used for the imposing ceremonies of English royalty—Westminster abbey. Victoria's train of royal crimson velvet and ermine was borne by eight young ladies of noble birth. Cannons boomed, trumpets sounded, and men and women cheered outside the building, and from every part of the sacred edifice were heard enthusiastic cries of "God save the queen!" Hats and handkerchiefs were waved aloft, peers and peeresses put on their coronets, and bishops donned their caps. The guests included other sovereigns, and they yielded to no one in the enthusiasm of the moment.

The "enthronement" was a singular portion of the ceremony. The young sovereign was lifted bodily into the royal seat, being surrounded by archbishops, bishops and peers. His grace of Canterbury knelt and did homage for himself and other spiritual lords, and all kissed the queen's hand. Her nudes, the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, removed their coronets and did homage with set and elaborate speech. They touched the crown upon her head, kissed her left cheek and then retired. The peers also touched her crown, but kissed her hands.

## A Marriage For Love.

Queens enjoy a privilege which is with held, save in leap year, from women occupying a less august position in the social scale—namely, that of themselves making the offer of marriage, instead of waiting to receive the proposal from their suitors. And it was therefore Queen Victoria who a year after her coronation at Westminster abbey, on June 28, 1838, invited her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to share his life with her. It is only stating the truth to say of this marriage, however, that it was one that had been agreed upon for many years, providing Victoria herself approved of the young man. For a time she is recorded as having been not well pleased with him, but there is no doubt that she fell in love with him before the union was proposed by her. The nuptials took place on the 10th of February, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James palace. The wedding breakfast was given at Buckingham



CORONATION OF THE QUEEN.

ham palace, and the honeymoon, which only lasted three days, was spent at Windsor castle.

The marriage proved an exceptionally happy one. Prince Albert turned out to be an absolutely ideal husband, being a man of singularly stainless and irreproachable character. Queen Victoria's domestic bliss was absolutely unclouded as long as her husband lived, and she was guilty of no exaggeration when she declared that the only sorrow which he had ever caused her was when he died.

People in this country will remember him as a warm friend of the United States. His amicable feelings with regard to America were manifested on numerous occasions, never more so perhaps than at the time when, with the shadow of death already encompassing him, he brought all his powerful influence into play against the cabinet of the day to prevent the transmission of an ultimatum to the Washington government on the subject of the Trent controversy. It has since been recognized on both sides of the Atlantic that had the dispatch drawn up by the Russell-Palmerston administration been sent war between the United States and Great Britain would have inevitably resulted therefrom. That it was withheld and a message of far more friendly and conciliatory tenor, drafted by the prince consort, substituted in its stead is entirely due to the enlightened and sagacious husband of Queen Victoria, who died deeply lamented both by his family and by the whole English people on Dec. 14, 1861.

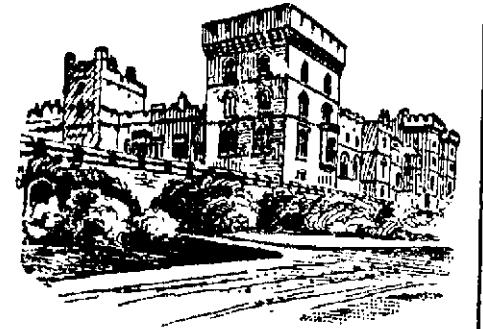
Only in one respect was it perhaps well that he died just at that time, for had he lived to see his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, attain his majority an awkward and unpleasant question of precedence would have arisen which could not but have become a source of pain and mortification to the royal family. The father would have been forced to yield the pas to the son, who would have been forced to take the precedence over the prince consort everywhere. Americans who have visited the British house of lords will remember that on either side of the throne there is a chair of state. The one on the right is very magnificent, being decorated with the three feathers of the heir apparent.

It is the stool occupied by the Prince of Wales at the opening of parliament by the queen. The stool on the left, a far more homely object of furniture, is the seat formerly occupied by the prince consort, and had the latter survived his wife he would have become the subject of his own son.

## Persistent Grief.

From the time of her husband's death the queen was scarcely ever seen in public until the year 1872, when she proceeded in state, together with the entire royal family, to St. Paul's cathedral to join in a national thanksgiving service for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the dangerous illness which had brought him so very near death's door the year before. The queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales passed from Buckingham palace to St. Paul's along streets literally alive with people. Footways, shop windows and the very roofs were teeming with shouting, hurrahing and enthusiastic crowds, and the popular display of loyalty was beyond all description. In the cathedral the prince sat between his mother and his wife, the vast fane thronged to the utmost with good subjects of the queen, who were anxious to show

how entirely they sympathized with her joys as well as with her sorrows. It was a remarkable scene, especially to foreigners, since it furnished evidence of the existence of that kind of family feeling that prevails between the English royal house and the people at large. It is due to the existence of this sentiment that the queen and her children go to the trouble of themselves notifying the citizens of London through the lord mayor and the remainder of her people through the home secretary of all domestic events, such as births, marriages and deaths, that take place in their family.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

The people appreciate this and take pains to show the extent to which they participate in the joys and sorrows of their reigning house. Thus on the deaths of the queen's youngest son, Leopold, duke of Albany, in 1884; of her daughter Alice, grand duchess of Hesse, in 1878, and of her grandson, the Duke of Clarence, in January, 1892, many a cabman made a point of wearing a bit of crape around his hat and a crape bow on his whip, while the servants and shop girls wore black ribbon as a token of mourning.

## Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

On June 20, 1887, the queen once more made a state progress through her great capital to attend a special service at Westminster abbey in honor of the semicentennial anniversary of her accession to the throne. Every reigning house in the world sent either members of their families or great dignitaries to represent them at the ceremony, and **ERA** kings and queens chatted gaily **ERA** in the chancel of the abbey while **ERA** the coming of Queen Victoria's jubilee—no longer the bonny, fresh and **ERA** cheeked English girl of 1837, but **ERA** able looking, white haired old lady—was driving up Piccadilly, her carriage escorted by the most brilliant troop of princes, archdukes and grand dukes that have ever been gathered together for such a purpose.

Most notable in the procession was the queen's favorite son-in-law, the prince imperial of Germany, who a little later succeeded his father as Emperor Frederick, and it was observed that when at the abbey the various princes and princesses present came forward to do homage to the queen as she sat in the chancel on her throne the good old lady subjoined "Unser Fritz" with especial warmth and affection, as if filled with a presentiment of his impending death, which took place after a reign of only 90 days.

Seven times during her reign was Queen Victoria's life attempted, but only on one occasion, in May, 1850, did her majesty receive any actual injury, and that of a mere transitory character. Her assailant on that occasion was a dismissed officer of hussars, and he was seized before he had time to accomplish more than strike her a sharp blow in the face with a stick. The man was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The first attempt to assassinate her was made in June, 1840, by a man named Oxford, who fired two pistol shots at her while she was driving up Constitution hill with her husband. The would be murderer was detained several years in prison and at last accounts was earning his livelihood by house painting out in Australia.

Victoria had nine children—Victoria, dowager empress of Germany; Albert Edward, prince of Wales; Alice, grand duchess of Hesse; Alfred, duke of Edinburgh; Princess Helena, Princess Louise; Arthur, duke of Connaught; Leopold, duke of Albany, and Princess Patricia. All have large families save the Princess Louise, who married Lord Lorne.

## EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

## How History Was Made During Victoria's Occupancy of the British Throne.

Although Victoria's reign was essentially one of peace, it was in no sense an uneventful one. Here is a brief summary of the more important events directly affecting the British government:

- 1837—Rebellion in Canada.
- 1838—42—Afghan war.
- 1840—War with China.
- 1845—Repeal of the corn laws.
- 1847—Famine in Ireland.
- 1848—Chartist agitation. Small rebellion in Ireland.
- 1853—Crimean war.
- 1857—48—Great sepoy rebellion.
- 1859—Direct government of India taken.
- 1861—Expedition against Mexico.
- 1865—Fenian troubles.
- 1867—Reform bill passed.
- 1868—Expedition to Abyssinia.
- 1869—Disestablishment of the Irish church.
- Alabama claims settled.
- 1873—Growth of Home Rule league in Ireland.
- 1875—Suez canal purchased by England.
- 1878—Russia checked in Russo-Turkish war.
- Cyprus acquired from Turkey.
- 1890—Beginning of the Irish agitation of the present.

During all these years Victoria's throne stood firm, thanks probably quite as much to her own good sense as to the constitutional form of the English government. But during this period the governments of the world underwent more changes than perhaps was the case during the reign of any monarch of the modern era excepting that of George III, who was on England's throne during the French revolution, and the reign of Louis XIV a century and a half earlier. Here is a brief resume of the chief wars and political changes outside the British empire during Victoria's reign:

- 1848—Louis Philippe overthrown. Second French republic established, with Napoleon III at its head.
- 1851—Napoleon III, by treachery, overthrew second French republic and established the second empire.
- 1859—Unification of Italy begun. War of France and Sardinia against Austria.
- 1861—5—Civil war in America.
- 1866—War of Prussia against Austria.
- 1867—Union of Austria and Hungary.
- 1868—Isabella, Bourbon queen, driven from the Spanish throne. Provisional government established.
- 1869—Spanish regency under Marshal Serrano established.
- 1870—France-Prussian war begun. Downfall of second empire of France and re-establishment of third republic. Temporal power of the pope abolished and unification of Italy completed. Amaleo, son of the king of Italy, made king of Spain.
- 1871—Close of the Franco-Prussian war. German empire established.
- 1873—Amaleo abdicated Spanish throne. Republic formed.
- 1875—House of Bourbon restored in Spain. Alfonso XII taking the throne.
- 1877—War against Turkey by Balkan states and Russia.
- 1878—Bulgaria seized eastern Roumelia.
- 1889—Brazilian revolution. Empire overthrown and republic established.

## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

## How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also evidence that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

## What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

## The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old) .....	75
Hay, per ton .....	12 00 to 13 00
Straw, per ton .....	8 00 to 10 00
Corn .....	35-40
Oats .....	25
Clover Seed .....	6 00-6 50
Timothy Seed .....	2 00
Rye, per bu. ....	50
Barley .....	48
Flax seed .....	1 50
Wool (unwashed) .....	18-18
Wool (washed) .....	25

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel new .....	35
Beets, per bushel .....	40
Apples .....	60-75
Cabbage, per dozen .....	40-50
Evaporated apples .....	08 to 10
White beans .....	2 08
Onions .....	70

## BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter .....	20-22
Eggs (fresh) .....	20
Chickens, live, per lb. ....	7
Spring Chickens, dressed, lb. ....	10
Turkeys, live .....	08 1/2
Turkeys, dressed .....	11

## MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham .....	12 1/2
Shoulder .....	09
Lard .....	08
Sides .....	06 to 07
Cheese .....	12
The following are retail prices:	
Brani, per 100 lbs. ....	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs. ....	90

## TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar .....	134 1/4	134 1/4	133 3/4	134 1/4
American Tobacco .....	115	116	114	114 1/4
Atchafalca (Pfd.) .....	85	85 1/2	84 3/4	85 1/2
O. B. & Q. ....	143	143 1/2	142 3/4	143 1/2
Federal Steel .....	48 1/2	49 1/2	48	49 1/2
U. S. Lumber (Pfd.) .....	74	74	73 3/4	73 3/4
Washington .....	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Western Pacific .....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Louisville Nashville .....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Northern Pacific, pfd .....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

CHICAGO.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat .....	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Feb. ....	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Corn .....	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
May .....	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Oct. ....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pork .....	8 05	14 05	18 95	13 97
Lard .....	7 52	7 50	7 42	7 45

TOLEDO, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 80.

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 123 East Main street.

J. A. Lambert, of Rachel, N. C., writes: "I heartily endorse Foley's Kidney Cure. It does what you claim it will do, and there is nothing equal to it, and I thank you for the good it has done me." Accept no substitute. Rider & Snyder.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

## Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 60c. and \$1. Large size contains 24 times usual



## VICTORIA'S TRAITS.

AN EX-ATTACHE WRITES OF HER CHARACTERISTICS.

She Outlived All the Friends of Her Youth, and Happiness Went With Them—Her Sense of the Ludicrous—She Almost Missed the Throne—Reminiscences.

Although it is impossible to say that Queen Victoria outlived her usefulness, yet she may be said to have outlived her happiness. During her long and eventful reign—almost the longest on record and extending considerably over half a century—she had seen all her oldest friends and acquaintances as well as numerous members of her immediate family disappear into the grave, until at last she felt herself quite alone in the world. Not a single one of her former associates to whom she could unbuckle her mind, discuss the earlier events of her reign, or with whom she could enjoy congenial intercourse, was left.

"Mamma is so entirely alone," exclaimed her daughter, the Princess Christian, in my hearing one day. "You can't imagine how sad it is for her. We all belong to a younger generation and have different thoughts and sentiments, many of which she can neither understand nor appreciate. Every one of her contemporaries and friends has passed away, and with them have vanished all her old time associations. There is no one remaining to whom she can really talk about matters."

The Queen's Sense of the Ludicrous.

This remark of Princess Christian goes far toward explaining the unhappy and even morose expression that pervaded the queen's features during the last 30 years of her reign, save when something extraordinary occurred to excite her keen sense of the ludicrous. On such occasions as these she would laugh with a degree of heartiness and even violence that would have completely staggered those who had never seen her without that half sad, half sour droop of the corners of her mouth.

I remember especially one case where she laughed so much that she almost had a fit of apoplexy in consequence. The incident which excited her risibility was the misadventure of a photographer who had been summoned from London to Windsor to take pictures of her majesty and of her children. It was the first time in his life that the man had ever found himself in the presence of royalty, and he was very nervous. So great indeed was his trepidation that on putting his hand beneath the cloth for the purpose of getting the right focus he suddenly upset the camera. The sight of the latter, with its three legs sticking up into the air, while the frightened photographer stood stock still, well nigh petrified with fear and with the black cloth still hanging over his head and face, struck both the queen and Prince Leopold, duke of Albany, as so intensely funny that they both burst into peals of the most immoderate laughter.

The little great lady fairly shook with merriment as she lay back on the sofa where she was sitting, while Prince Leopold threw himself on the floor and fairly shrieked with delight. The scene, however, was brought to a sudden and somewhat tragical conclusion, for the prince laughed so hard that he broke a blood vessel and brought on a fit, from the effects of which he almost died at the time.

This sense of the ridiculous constituted a remarkable feature of the queen's character throughout her life and is noticeable, moreover, in the books which she published concerning her life in the highlands.

Even in her childhood and girlhood previous to her accession to the throne in 1837 Queen Victoria seems to have given evidence of this underlying current of merriment and fun in the constitution of her character. True, everything was done that could be done to check it by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, whose severity and even harshness toward the young princess called forth on one memorable occasion, at a state banquet at Windsor, a violent and public rebuke from King William IV.

Personal Traits.

Queen Victoria was small in stature, and during the latter part of her life very stout. This, however, did not prevent her from retaining a most remarkable grace and majesty of deportment. It was impossible to conceive anything more captivating and winning than her smile. Always plainly and even shabbily dressed in black gowns that were often rusty, it was impossible not to feel when in her presence that that little old woman had ruled for more than half a century over the greatest and most extensive empire of the civilized globe, and with all that a true, warm hearted woman, full of tenderness, a broad minded, unaffected piety and sincere sympathy for all that are in trouble or distressed, a thoroughly human.



ALBERT EDWARD, VICTORIA'S FIRSTBORN, man empress in fact, whose affections, thoughts and utterances were understood and appreciated at their true value by her subjects.

Coming to a throne tarnished by the immorality of her predecessors, Queen Victoria completely reformed the moral atmosphere of the court, and to a certain extent also of the entire British people, for notwithstanding all the epithets that are hurled against it British society is today infinitely superior in morals as well as in honor to what it was previous to 1837. Vice there is and always will be in a metropolis so large as London, in a society so elastic and accessible as that of England, but vice is no longer so rampant, so unblushing and so public as in days of yore.

That Queen Victoria fostered the fine arts is best shown by the fact that a large proportion of the former enormous imports of art objects from France into England have now ceased. Britain has learned to supply her own demand for art objects. Her majesty's interest in such matters as these was only natural, for she was one of the most accomplished women of her dominions, being a painter of considerable merit, a musician of rare talent, a clever writer, as shown by her "Highland Lyrics," and a remarkable linguist. Not content with knowing German, French and Italian, she set herself down when past the age of

60 to study Hindoo, and was able at the time of her death to converse freely with her two or three Indian body servants.

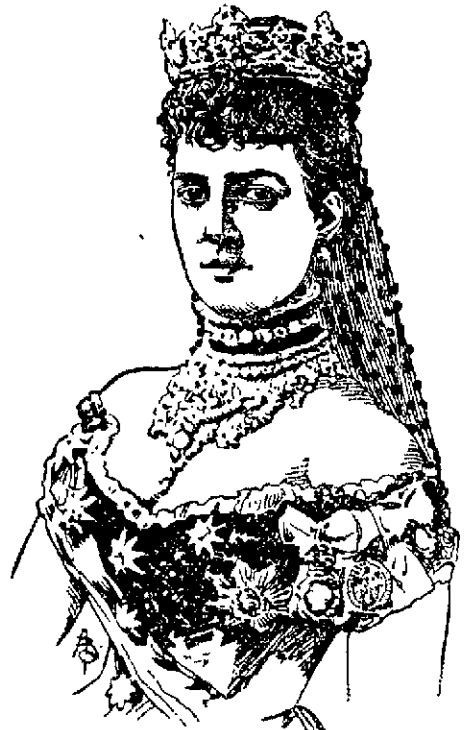
Moreover, her long experience as a ruler and the profound knowledge which she possessed of international politics were almost without parallel among the European sovereigns and statesmen, and endowed her with great prestige and influence. The latter, exercised with much caution and foresight, proved sufficient on several occasions to avert continental wars, and it is no secret that Emperor William of Germany and Alexander III of Russia were restrained from fighting for years by nothing but the wise intervention of Queen Victoria.

EX-ATTACHE.

## STORIES OF A SOVEREIGN.

Anecdotes About the Late Queen Victoria From Various Sources.

Victoria used to sleep between woolen blankets or sheets woven especially for her use. They were made very soft and fleecy and thin, and as she never used them after they were washed she required about eight new pairs every month. When she had discarded them, they were sent to the hospitals. One firm supplied these blankets to her majesty for 40 years. In order to keep her



ALEXANDRA, ALBERT EDWARD'S CONSORT. feet warm she had queer little contrivances—fur lined bags or "foot muffs"—made by the same firm. This concern also regularly redraped her rooms with chintz (erecton), always of the same design and coloring, which by royal order might not be duplicated for any one else.

The queen hated tobacco smoke with all her strength, and it was forbidden to every one to indulge in the fragrant weed within the walls of Windsor. It is not recorded that this rule was ever relaxed but once, and that was on the occasion of the visit of King Charles of Roumania to her majesty in 1893. Then the smell of Havana was observable everywhere save in the apartments of the queen herself and the adjacent corridors. On one occasion a cabinet minister, who was devoted to his cigar, received a letter from the queen's private secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, saying that in future the monarch would be glad if the official would refrain from saturating his dispatches with tobacco smoke before sending them. He turned the royal snub to account by writing a note to each of his colleagues telling them that it was the royal order that in future they should not smoke when preparing dispatches for the queen.

Victoria always took most of her personal belongings with her when she went on a journey, and it was therefore no easy task for her household to make the change from one place to the other. The moving of the court from Windsor to Osborne is described by one who has helped in the moving as "worse than three fires and an earthquake all at once." Everything except the carpets and pictures had to be removed from the royal chambers after her majesty left them and set up in good order in the other palace before her arrival there.

Upon one occasion Victoria was ready to start, had donned her bonnet and seated herself in her carriage, when it was noted that the mistress of the robes, the late Duchess of Sutherland, was not in her seat in the carriage opposite her royal mistress. There was a row, but presently the missing woman appeared literally on the run, and in a drenching perspiration, and visibly frightened. The queen looked at her tardy subordinate, but instead of scolding her took her own watch from her belt and presented it to the duchess, saying, "Your watch must be a bad timekeeper—let me give you this one," whereat the duchess wept for joy.

The life of a maid of honor, lady of the bedchamber or other female member of the household at Victoria's court, while not at all that of a menial, was not in any sense a sinecure, but as service in the royal household confers great social prestige the positions in question have always been eagerly sought. Victoria's women used to take an early breakfast and await a summons from their mistress before venturing into her presence. The morning was usually passed in reading the newspapers to her majesty till noon luncheon time. The queen partook of this meal with her own family, the women of the household eating apart at 2 o'clock.

From 3 to 4 p. m. the women accompanied their mistress on her daily drive, after which they read, arranged photographs or completed fancy work begun but not finished by royal fingers. This continued until the queen's dinner hour, about 9 o'clock. By this time all concerned were likely to be weary, and no one was ever heard to complain because the "waits" or terms of service rarely if ever exceeded five months in any one year. The pay of the ladies of the household varied from £300 to £500 per annum. Most of them were perennials, or at least of noble blood. An untitled woman who was a member of the queen's household was privileged by reason of her service to use the prefix honorable before her name. Among the duties of the ladies in waiting during Victoria's reign was the repetition in her majesty's ears of all the court tattle of the day.

Victoria's appetite was good. Here is a menu of a luncheon served in 1892 at the home of her granddaughter, the Duchess of Fife, to which the royal grandmother is said to have done ample justice:

Mixed venison, boiled capons, or tongue, cold roast chicken and York ham, cold grouse, cold roast sirloin of Scotch beef, pastry, cheddar cheese and salad, 1804 champagne, dry biscuits and 30 years old port.

Victoria possessed a most remarkable memory. She rarely forgot a face, and to the day of her death she could recite the pedigree of almost every noble family in England, of all the German royalities, the exact arrangement of everything in a chest of drawers looked up a twelve-month before, and every slight or civility offered to her consort, Prince Albert, during their 22 years of married life.

The queen was very fond of dogs, and her kennels at Windsor used to house about 50

of them. They were petted in life by royal hands, and at death received elaborate burial. The kennels at Windsor are elaborate affairs, the yards being paved with red and blue tiles and the "bed chambers" with white bricks, and contain sleeping benches covered with straw, hot water pipes, baths, etc. A tiled portico along the front of the kennels, where Victoria used often to walk, is known as "the queen's veranda."

Nearly 60 years ago an American visiting in London, and who saw the queen shortly before her coronation, described her thus: "She is a dainty little maiden, only 4 feet 10 inches in height, with a delicate figure, flowerlike face, a slender arm and exquisitely poised head. The face was a little pensive, but nevertheless mirthful, the corners of the mouth turning up decidedly. The tendency of the upper lip was to curl and like most English people she held her lips slightly open, allowing a mere suggestion of white teeth to appear. She wore a simple gown of soft white India muslin, bound around the waist with satin ribbon. Her waist was an English one, long and slender. The dress was embroidered with field daisies, and strings of pearls were around about her throat. Her arms were quite bare and without ornaments, and she wore no rings on her slim fingers." She retained her regal bearing to the last, but at most every other characteristic given in this description disappeared many years before her death.

It is said that Victoria used to consider herself really at home in but one place, and that her private garden at Osborne, on the Isle of Wight. There she had a plot of ground—her own private property—on which no stranger was ever allowed to intrude. A Swiss chalet has been built there and fitted up as a sort of family museum, and in the grounds themselves the queen has exploited her personal taste in the matter of tree planting. Royal marriages were commemorated by planting slips from a myrtle bush.

Not far from this row of trees in the mourning row, all planted by her majesty. Of late years the younger members of the queen's army of descendants have done much of the tree planting, and the place is full of all sorts of trees in commemoration of all sorts of events. A feature of the garden is a wooden playhouse built nearly 40 years ago by Victoria's eldest son, Albert Edward, and his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh. In this structure the playthings of the queen's children are stored. There is also a miniature fortress built by these two under the eye of their father, the prince consort, when they were boys.

When the daughter of Sir Henry Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary, was married, the queen asked Lady Ponsonby if there were to be many present at the ceremony. "Far from it," was the reply. "The house in Embassador's court will not permit of a crowd. It is to be very select." "In that case," said the queen, "perhaps there will be room for an old lady among the guests—an old lady like me!" And then Lady Ponsonby went nearly mad with joy because of the distinction vouchsafed her daughter's nuptials.

When the queen went on a railroad journey, all traffic was stopped on that particular line for a quarter of an hour before the passage of the royal train and for 10 minutes afterward as well. She had an inviolable prejudice against traveling faster than 20 miles an hour and was never content to travel at night.

In her younger years Victoria devoted much time to art, etching being her favor



DUKE OF CLARENCE, VICTORIA'S GRANDSON. (Deceased.)

ite form of expression. One of her earliest pieces of work was a portrait of her eldest daughter, Victoria, now the dowager Empress Frederick of Germany. A room in Buckingham palace was fitted up with all necessities for etching and printing, and there the queen and the prince consort used to pass much of their time absorbed with the etching needle and the printing press.

A very commendable trait of Queen Victoria's character was her loyalty to her servants. Though exacting even to the point of severity in her demands upon them, few mistresses, royal or otherwise, have ever been as considerate of those who served her as was her majesty of England. When famous old John Brown died, she was so greatly affected as to cause ridicule on the part of some journalists as well as other folk, and there was even a suspicion of scandal in some of the gossip that got abroad. This died out long before Victoria's death and was doubtless without foundation. The queen wrote much, but published little. The two volumes, "My Life in the Highlands" and its sequel, published shortly after John Brown's death, were singular productions. The first was intended as a vent to her feelings on the death of Prince Albert, and the other filled the same purpose after the decease of Brown. Both are dull, and both disclose as far as may be the daily life of an exalted personage, who was, after all, but a woman, and in some ways a very weak and foolish woman, but one who was of good heart, possessed of many noble qualities and of unquestionable purity of life.

The World's Progress During Victoria's Reign.

While Victoria was on the throne, serfdom was abolished in Russia and slavery done away with in the United States and Brazil. Russia lost some territory in Europe, but gained in Asia. Turkey sank from a first rate to a no rate power. Africa was largely explored, and the dark places on its map nearly all cleared up. The age of steam, only fairly begun when she ascended the throne, reached its highest estate apparently, and the age of electricity was ushered in before she died, the telegraph, the telephone, electric lighting and electric transportation all coming into being. The advance in science generally was marvelous. Literature and the useful arts flourished as never before. Education was more widely diffused, and the newspaper press became a factor in affairs. The cause of constitutional government progressed everywhere in the civilized world save perhaps in Russia. Even in faraway Japan the old forms of government were superseded. In short, the progress of the world in nearly every direction during Victoria's reign was greater than ever before.

## FRANK C. SIBILA.

Cancer Causes Death of Well Known Citizen.

WAS BORN IN THIS CITY.

Took Charge of His Father's Grocery When 17 Years Old, and Continued The Business for Nearly Forty Years—Leaves Wife and Eight Children.

Frank Conrad Sibila, afflicted with cancer, and confined to his bed since last May, died at 11:45 o'clock Saturday morning, at his home at 83 South Mill street. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Mr. Sibila was 53 years old, a native of Massillon, and, with the exception of a number of years which he spent in Canal Fulton, during his youth, had lived in this city all his life. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Sibila, both now deceased, being one of eleven children. Mr. Sibila's marriage to Miss Sarah Miller, of this city, took place at Logansport, Ind., about twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Sibila and the following children, all of whom reside in Massillon, survive the deceased: Edward, Lizzie, Carrie, Clement, Olivia, Justina, Ollie and Alvin Sibila. Jacob and Adam Sibila, of this city, are brothers of the deceased. Mrs. Elizabeth LaMont, of Santa Rosa, Cal., is a sister.

Mr. Sibila conducted a grocery at the corner of Erie and Charles streets, which was founded by his father a great many years ago. He took charge of the store when seventeen years old, and remained at its head until a few months ago, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health. The deceased was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, and for a number of years held the office of councilman, which his health recently obliged him to resign. Mr. Sibila was prominent as a Democrat, and though never an officeholder under the party, he was always an earnest worker.

WORK AT LORAIN.

The Great Steel Plant Will Start Up Monday.

LORAIN, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Orders have been issued to the employees of the Lorain steel plant to report at the mills on Monday morning for work. The blast furnace men have been idle since July 17, and the Bessemer and rail departments have been running but a few days at a time all winter. The officials now say that they expect to keep up a steady run indefinitely. About 3,000 employees are affected by the starting of the mills.

TROOPS COMING HOME.

Two Regiments Ordered to Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, now in the Vigan region, have been ordered to Manila, preparatory to returning to the United States. The Twentieth regiment has been ordered to Vigan, to replace the troops withdrawn. The Thirtieth regiment will soon be ordered to Manila.

COMMISSION SAFE.

Fears for Dawes Commission are Groundless.

WARREN, O., Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Alexander Campbell, a cousin of President McKinley, member of the Dawes commission now in Indian territory, says the members of the commission are safe from harm from the Indians, and confirms the reports of army officers that the seriousness of the situation has been grossly exaggerated.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness it Would Bring to Massillon.

Hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache pains come from sick kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure it. Massillon people endorse this: Mrs. Philip Wendling, of 50 Norm. Erie street, says: "Everyone in Massillon who has backache ardently wishes to be freed from the annoyance. How to stop it is often a mystery particularly after the sufferers have exhausted all their knowledge of medicine. I unhesitatingly give this advice to anyone pestered with backache or any of the symptoms which follow in the wake of that far too prevalent trouble, kidney complaint, go to Baitz's drug store, procure Doan's Kidney Pills, take a course of the treatment and they need have no fear of the results."

Sold for 50 cents a box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Francis L. Sales, of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I had severe kidney trouble for years, had tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me." Rider & Snyder.

A wheelman's tool bar isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over pain.

## FARMS IN PRISON.

Well Known Labor Leader Will Serve One Year.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.—[By Associated Press]—W. E. Farms, for two years president of the Ohio district, United Mine Workers of America, and one of the prominent miners of the Hocking district, was yesterday received at the penitentiary to serve one year, having been convicted of assault with intent to kill. His two sons were also convicted of the same offense, and will be imprisoned for one year.

A CANTON CONCERT

Programme of Unusual Interest to be Rendered Next Week.

A concert of more than usual interest will be given in the Canton opera house on Wednesday evening, January 30, by Lewis Williams, the famous New York baritone. Mr. Williams will be remembered from the notoriety he acquired with the Madame Nordica Concert Company. The programme will be rendered in English. Chas. N. Boyd, of Pittsburgh, will be the accompanist and will also render several interesting solo numbers. Those who heard Mr. Boyd at Canton in November will welcome this opportunity to hear him again. The programme will be one of unusual interest and variety.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

THE HAMBERGER SALE.

WEST LEBANON, Jan. 25.—Charles Hamberger, who has plans for going to Frontier county, Neb., to make his home, conducted a public sale on the J. W. Warwick property, which he has farmed for some years past, the other day. All of the live stock and the property generally brought excellent prices.

GENOA JOTTINGS.

GENOA, Jan. 28.—As in most other places, grip has been prevalent here. There have been no serious cases.

The literary society meets every two weeks on Friday evening. Music is furnished by the band. Everybody is invited.

John Kechn and son, Edward, were guests of Mr. Marchand one day last week.

Alfred Marchand and daughter, Hazel, went to Bunker Hill on Tuesday.

Services were held at the Richville church on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Foltz is getting out timber for a new barn which he expects to build this spring.

The most soothing, healing and anti-septic application ever devised is De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 122 East Main street.

Lingering La Grippe Cough

G. Vacher, 137 Osmond street, Chicago, says: "My wife had a very severe case of la grippe, and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50-cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Price 25c. and 50c. Rider & Snyder.

Persons who suffer from indigestion cannot expect to live long, because they cannot eat the food required to nourish the body and the products of the undigested foods they do eat poison the blood. It is important to cure indigestion as soon as possible, and the best method of doing this is to use the preparation known as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and restores all the digestive organs to perfect health. C. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. Rider & Snyder.

## WEAKNESS OF MEN AND WOMEN

Could we read the hearts of every man we meet, what a load of sorrow and despair we should find. The closed, indiscreet and Blood Diseases have caused more physical and mental weakness than all other causes combined. They strike at the foundation of manhood; they sap the vital forces; they undermine the system, and not only do they often disrupt the family circle, but they may even extend their poisonous fangs into the next generation. If you have been a victim of early sexual habits, remember the seed is sown, and sooner or later you will reap a harvest. If your blood has been diseased from any cause do not risk a return later on. Our New Method Treatment will positively cure you and you need never fear any return of the disease. We will give you a guarantee bond to that effect. We would warn you sincerely against the promiscuous use of mercury, which does not cure blood poison but simply suppresses the symptoms.

WE CURE OR NO PAY.

Don't Let your Life be Drained Away, which weakens the intellect, saps the vitality, and leaves no room in this world for mental, physical or sexual distress. Our New Method Treatment will Stop All Unnatural Losses. Purify the Blood, Strengthen the Nerves, Restore Vitality, and make a man of you. If you are in trouble, call and consult us. Consultation is Free. We treat and cure Drains, Blood Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Gleet, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Cuts, cuts or operations. No detection from business. Everything confidential. Consultation Free. Books Free. Question Blank Free for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN 247 Superior Street, CLEVELAND, - OHIO.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way rates will be in effect from Chicago via the Wisconsin Central Railway to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday, commencing February 12th and continuing until April 30th.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address:

T. D. Campbell, D. P. A., 42 Carew Building, Cincinnati, O.; C. E. Johnson, D. P. A., 621 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22. Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

Such Little pills as De Witt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

GENESEE, Ill.

Dear Sirs—Some days since a package of your GRAIN-O preparation was left at my office. I took it home and gave it a trial, and I have to say I was very much pleased with it, as a substitute for coffee. We have always used the best Java and Mocha in our family, but I am free to say I like the GRAIN-O as well as the best coffee I ever drank.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. JACKSON, M. D.

Every family should have its household medicine chest, and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

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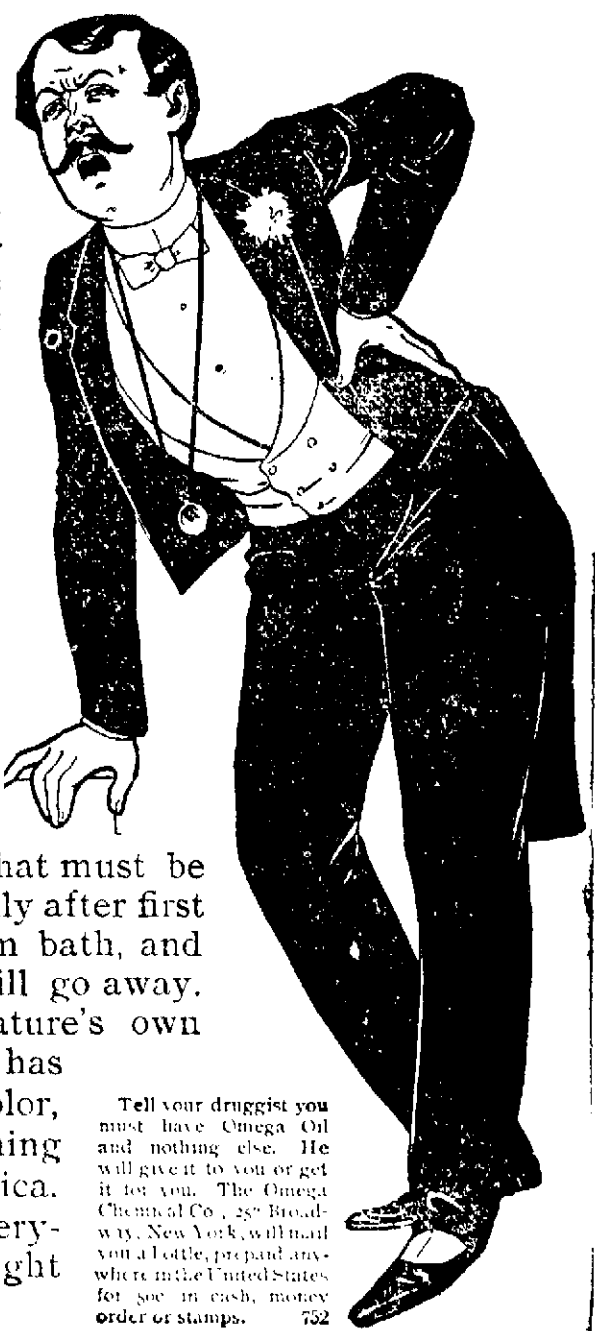
pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts. Try it today.

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People of fashion do things sometimes that cause pains in the back and aches in the muscles. Hard work and hard pleasure have pretty near the same results. A lame back or shoulder, aching arms and legs, and soreness of the muscles, no matter how caused, can be quickly cured with Omega Oil. It is a liniment that must be rubbed in thoroughly after first taking a nice warm bath, and then the trouble will go away. Omega Oil is Nature's own remedy for pain. It has a sparkling green color, and there is nothing else like it in America. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.



Tell your druggist you must have Omega Oil and nothing else. He will give it to you or get it for you. The Omega Chemical Co., 350 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, and you will find it in all the United States for sale in cash, money order or stamps.



